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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	eng.	Registration Number	1353871
Center	Online	Date	26.08.2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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4	10	
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best
All the Best

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1. The Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
चालुक्य स्थापत्य कला विशिष्ट रूप से मंदिर निर्माण की वैभवपूर्ण और संकर अभिलक्षणिक शैली का प्रतीक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Temple building in India had some unique styles like Nagara, Dravidia, Nayak, Vesara, Vijaynagar, Pala-Sena, Hoysala etc. All had common features of garbha-griha (sanctum sanctorum), mandap, shikara, vahana.

Chalukyan architecture which was a sub-style under Vesara architecture uniquely epitomise the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple architecture in the following ways

→ The temple was based on slightly raised pattern

→ Large enclosures were present around temple

→ Shikaras shared much resemblance with

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typical dravidian style

- Intricate carvings were present on the walls of temple
- Image of vahana was placed in front of diety
- At the top of shikara was present a kalash.
- Water tank in the temple complex was present in majority of the cases.

Some of the important examples include Doddobha temple, Lad khan temple etc and they reflect the gracious and brilliance of Indian architecture.

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2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement.

(150 words) 10

किसी राजनीतिक आंदोलन की सफलता या विफलता सदैव उसके घोषित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति से निर्धारित नहीं होती है। गदर आंदोलन के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Independence struggle witnessed a number of movement both on Indian soil as well as abroad. Ghadar movement was one such movement.

Ghadar movement was led by people like Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh etc. The movement arised during first world war and aimed at liberating India from British clutches. It operated secretly from San Francisco.

Movement popularised its ideas by bringing out a political magazine 'Ghadar' with the caption 'Angrazi raj ka dushmann'.

Though movement aimed at restoring Indian rule over India but

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failed to achieve success because of prior message received by British.

Yet the movement was successful in following aspects

→ It encouraged poor people to have believe in their ~~fo~~ ability.

→ It mobilized people like Bhagat Singh to take revolutionary pathway for sake of independence.

→ Movement was considered as first ever movement of Indians living abroad for freedom of country on a large scale.

→ Movement was also important success in the respect that it instilled caution among Britishers about Indians and their potential.

Thus, it was a movement in long line of all those that contributed to freedom of country.

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3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. (150 words) 10
उन तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनमे सर्वोदय की गांधीवादी अवधारणा ने विनोबा भावे के भूदान आंदोलन को प्रभावित किया था।

Vinoba Bhave was the Spiritual Heir of Gandhiji and was deeply influenced by Gandhi ideals and views and was thus a Gandhian in thoughts, beliefs and action.

Vinoba Bhave started a movement - Bhoodan movement to give land to all those who lack it. This was much influenced and conceptualised from Sarvodaya concept which aim at collective awakening and welfare of all.

Sarvodaya aimed at addressing problem of hunger and poverty. Bodhan movement had its essence in uplifting people of these disabilities.

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Sarvodaya aimed at establishing a society where everyone had equal opportunities and resources at disposal.

Bhoodan also stressed on this equality by redistributing surplus land from rich to poor and downtrodden.

Sarvodaya as well as Bhoodan both aimed at addressing inequality in the society effectively and fighting for the sake.

Also as sarvodaya stressed on voluntarism, so were the ideals of Bhoodan movement.

Thus both sarvodaya and bhoodan movement were connected in <u>letters and spirit</u>.

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4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates.

(150 words) 10

उन साक्ष्यों को उजागर कीजिए जिनसे प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन हुआ। साथ ही, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह सिद्धांत किस प्रकार प्लेटों की गति की व्याख्या करता है।

Plate tectonic theory was proposed by Alfred Wegner according to which all the land mass of Earth was a part of larger Pangea and it underwent splitting and displacement to give rise to present day continental configuration.

Evidences to support plate tectonic theory

→ Jigsaw fitting of all continents is a strong evidence of plate tectonic theory.

→ Organisms like Mesosaurus fossils have been reported in Brazil and South Africa which show their close association in geological scale.

→ Similar placer deposits of gold present in both Africa and South America.

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→ Similar age of rocks present in all Southern continents

→ Glossopteris fossils found in South America and Africa showing their association once upon a time.

Movement of plates is explained by this theory in the following manner-

Lithosphere is made up of seven major and several minor plates.
Convectional currents arise from heating of magma, that drags the plates ahead.
Magma cools and sinks to bottom after that.

This cyclic movement continues and hence plates gets positioned in different areas.

Plate tectonics theory is a major effort to understand evolving geomorphology of Earth.

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5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. (150 words) 10
वितलीय मैदानों के निर्माण का विवरण दीजिए और इन मैदानों पर पाए जाने वाले उच्चावच संबंधी लक्षणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Oceanic bottom is characterised by many relief features. Abyssal plains are one such. They are long stretched flat areas present on the ocean floor. They constitute about 40% of the total area.

Formation of abyssal plains

→ The part of plains near to the continental margins are formed by the deposition from the land. River inflow also play a key role in it.

→ The bulk of abyssal plains are formed by the eruptions of mid oceanic ridges. This magma spreads on either side to form abyssal plains.

→ The part of plains near to shore-line comprise of older materials than that which is present in open sea.

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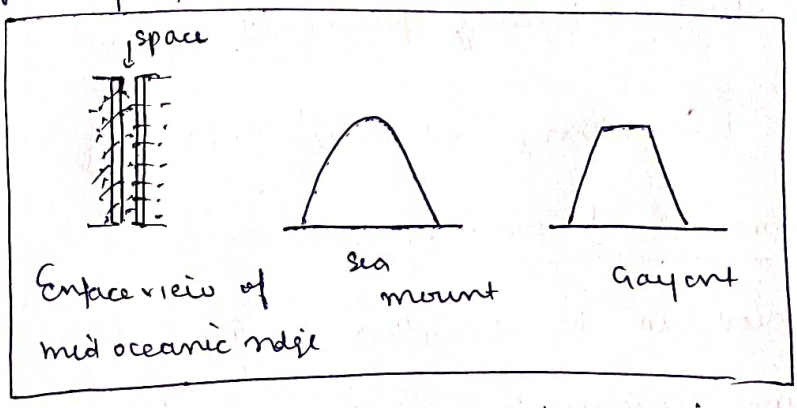
Many relief features are present on these abyssal plains. These include

a) Mid oceanic ridges - These are parallel chain of mountains formed at ocean floor and magma erupts from space within them.

b) Seamounts - These are raised structures present on ocean floor. Their apex have an angle of 20-25°C

eg- Emperor mount

c) Guyot - They are the seamounts with flat tops.



Abyssal plains are site of rich mineral deposition and current attempt is to harness this potential.

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6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British.
(150 words) 10

चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भौगोलिक और जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, अंग्रेजों द्वारा हिमालय के दुआर क्षेत्र में चाय की खेती शुरू करने के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is the site of origin of Tea. It is most widely consumed beverage of the world. In India, superior quality tea is produced from tender leaves of Darjeeling hills plants.

The geographical and climatic conditions for the growth of Tea include

→ High altitude area
→ warm and moist temperature and air conditions
→ well drained loamy soil
→ Temperature of 21°-25°C best for growth of young leaves.
→ Clear weather at the time of plucking of tender leaves.

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British introduced tea cultivation in the duars region of Himalayas due to following reasons

→ The geographical and climatic conditions of region supported tea cultivation

→ Some of the wild varieties of trees were present here, so easy availability of seeds.

→ The region also was close to sea and thus tea could be easily exported out.

→ Region had plenty of vacant space where tribals called Chai bagh mazdoors could be easily housed in.

→ Moreover as compared to further north-east regions, this area had slightly less dense forests, so supporting viability and economic feasibility.

This way, Indian tea industry started and today we are 4th largest exporter of tea.

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7. Briefly bring out the distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts. (150 words) 10

आकस्मिक सूखा और पारंपरिक सूखा के मध्य अंतर को संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, आकस्मिक सूखे के प्रति भारत की बढ़ती सुभेद्यता के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

With about 68% of area prone to droughts, annually about 50 million people suffer from it adding huge economic, social, emotional and cultural miserability.

Distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts

Points	Flash droughts	Convential droughts
Time	They settle very quickly	They settle after taking long time
Reason	Short period of high temperature and no precipitation	Long period of no precipitation
Vulnerability	More people of even non-drought prone regions affected	Usually people of drought-prone region affected

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migration	Produce comparatively less migrants	Long list of migrants generated

Mocfee had reported an increase in flash droughts in country. Many reasons are responsible for this increase in vulnerability

→ Growth of urban heat islands and destruction of green spaces.

→ Damage to natural aquifiers like wetlands and lakes.

→ Increasing global warming, green house effect and climate change which alters natural precipitation pattern.

→ Deforestation, change in land use pattern, consumerism are other reasons.

Commitments to ~~Bonn convention~~ UNSDGs could be a solution to address problem of droughts and flash droughts.

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8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत में अनौपचारिक श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की गई हैं, फिर भी कुछ कमियां मौजूद हैं जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Informal workers are those who are employed in unorganized sector with no security of tenure. They constitute 85-90% of total workforce of country.

To extend social security to unorganized and informal workers, many ~~unat~~ initiatives have been taken. These include - Unveiling of Code of social security, e-Shram portal etc.

Despite this, a number of gaps still exist - Nearly 3/4th of workers are still not registered, problem of fake and duplicate entry, no commitment from side of employers etc.

To address this, following steps may

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be taken

→ Strict legal provisions to promote implementation of social security code.

→ Awareness to all the workers to get them registered on suitable portals.

→ Setting up a dedicated wing to check duplicate and fake accounts.

→ Incentives to the employeers who extend these benefits to the workers for their welfare.

→ Organizing frequent top to down review and periodic direct talks event to settle any grievance.

→ Digital literacy, draft data protection bill are other steps.

Such social security benefits would make India committed to ILO charter and welfare of labour class.

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9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. (150 words) 10
भारत में महिलाओं के विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने के सरकार के कदम का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Recently a move has been started to raise the marriage age of women to 21 years from current 18 years. This has raised serious debates and concerns.

Some allodge that move has been on a fair side as

→ It would promote females to have higher education which would enrich human capital.

→ It would also promote health standard of female (Currently 53% females anaemic)

→ It would also encourage political participation of female (only 14% MPs are female currently)

→ would promote employment and address economic inequility (70% poor are female)

→ would also address the dogmas of

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patriarchy and caste system.

But according to some, the move is baseless because -

→ Age of consent still at 18 would increase incidents of sexual exploitation.

→ Average age of marriage for girls still at 22 years, thus no validity in revising age bar.

→ No guarantee of political participation - sarpanch pati norms still prevail.

→ No guarantee of movement to higher education (girls spent 318 days in unpaid work by not attending schools)

→ May not promote employment (due to safety concerns of parents)

In this regard, recommendations of Jaya Jaitley committee and Law commission may be taken as way ahead.

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10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. **(150 words) 10**

निजी क्षेत्रक में स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षण के मुद्दे ने क्षेत्रवाद के इर्द-गिर्द होने वाली बहस को पुन: केंद्र में ला दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए खतरा है।

Regionalism refers to greater love and affection for the ~~people~~ land of a region rather than nation by the concerned people. It is related to Sons of soil Doctrine.

Many state governments like AP, Haryana, Karnataka have brought out bills for reservation in private sector for people of the native states. This has raised concern of regionalism - favouring people on the basis of domicile.

According to some, regionalism is a threat to national integration as

→ It divides people into narrow circles of region.

→ It promote insurgency and law and order problems. eg - in North East

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→ It leads to discrimination among people (report of Berubahari committee)

→ Regionalism also fuel extremism, succession and autonomy demands (eg- Khalistan movement and Punjab)

But according to some regionalism is also positive in the sense it promote unity and brotherhood among people, lead to stability in states and their progress. This ultimately contribute to national growth.

Thus, there is no wrong in regionalism until and unless it does not contradict nationalism. The same spirit is to be rejoiced in letters and spirits.

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11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade, and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India.

(250 words) 15

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि अधिशेष, शिल्प और व्यापार की वृद्धि तथा बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण प्राचीन भारत में द्वितीय नगरीकरण हुआ है।

Second urbanisation in ancient India is related to age of Buddha and growth of trade, towns and merchant class was its chief attribute.

Second urbanisation was caused by number of factors. Agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade and growth of population were some of them.

Agricultural surplus → This period saw use of iron ploughs, bullock carts and improved farming techniques due to which agricultural surplus was produced.

This surplus particularly of rice varieties like Vrihi and Shali were exported out to regions of Middle East and South

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East. This export led to inflow of capital. This capital was further invested to increase production. All these led to disposal of money at hands of people that increased their purchasing power. To meet these, workshops were set up and urbanization grew.

Growth of Crafts and Trade - craft work like bell metal work and trade of agricultural, craft and other items brought capital to economy. In addition, it led to development of some areas where import - export occured, where merchants lived. Gradually these towns got transformed into cities and hence urbanisation spread.

Growing population - One of the attribute of urban areas that distinguish it from

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rural areas is high population density in a region. As population increased, more and more people began to live in compacted areas. Prospect of jobs and share in rising trade also mobilized migration and all this led to urbanisation and growth of urban centres - are characterised with thick population density.

Chaul, Ghantashala, Pataliputra, Kaushambi, Vaishali are some areas that urbanized in this stream of second urbanisation.

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12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse. Comment. (250 words) 15

18वीं शताब्दी का भारत आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक रूप से उस गति से प्रगति करने में विफल रहा, जो देश को पतन से बचा सकता था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Late 18th century India is tracked to be a period of downfall of Mughals and rise of British.

India failed to make progress economically, culturally as well as socially in this period, as reflected

Economically - downfall of agricultural sector could not match rise of industrial sector. This led to economic stagnation of the country.

India from the export hub of finished goods became exporter of raw material to industrialized Britishers.

India began importing machine made goods from Britain that led to

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deterioration of Indian handicraft industries and plunging people to absolute poverty. The result was that at the time of independence, India only contributed about 7-8% to global GDP.

Culturally, India remained trapped in ills of casteism and prejudice to women. This led to further divisiveness in the country, thus retarding pace of development of country. Also India remained trapped with customs like human and animal sacrifice etc that badly effected country.

Socially, India suffered from poverty, illiteracy, poor health and disease. This plunged nation to repeated epoches of famines, epidemics thereby affecting enrichment of human capital.

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All these led to collapse of India

→ India remained unaware of evils of Britishers in world.

→ India failed to adopt modern wave of renaissance and reformation

→ India didnot gave preference to logic over believes.

→ India and Indians continue to fight over petty issues of caste and discrimination.

All these deprived India of golden window of progress leading to stagnation and deterioration of nation

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13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की वापसी ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की रणनीतिक कार्यप्रणाली के संबंध में दो-चरणों वाली बहस को आरंभ कर दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Civil disobedience movement was withdrawn by Gandhi as one of the commitment to Gandhi - Irwin pact. After round table conference, Gandhi restarted the movement, but the momentum faded by 1934.

After complete withdrawl of the Civil disobedience movement (CDM), there were two - stage debates on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle.

→ One stream was of the view to start constructive work by going back to villages and people.

→ Second stream was of the view of participating in the upcoming elections,

winning the seats and disrupting legislature from within.

Yet there was another set of people like Bose, Nehru who were of view to continue mass struggle till the time independence is achieved.

There after in order to prevent any split in congress, it was decided

→ Few will contest the elections to get into assemblies and legislatures

→ Goal of independence to be resorted as soon as possible rather than self comfort should guide all legislatures

→ Few can go to villages and start

propagating Gandhian ideals and khadi, swarajya and swaraj

-> Yet others can continue to inspire and ignite youth so that the same may be used when conditions arise.

Such approach was in line with Struggle - Truce - Struggle doctrine of Gandhiji.

14. Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the civil war, which followed Russian revolution. Also bring out the reasons behind the Bolsheviik victory

Russian revolution took place in two phases - february and october revolutions and ultimately led to establishment of constitutional authority and abolishment of monarchy under Tsar Nicholas II

After Russian revolution, a civil war broke out between Bolsheviks and so called Socialist revolutionary Party. The main causes were

→ Bolsheviks were not comfortable with their method of governance.

→ They did not want terms to be dictated upon them.

→ An important cause was also the dis-satisfaction of Bolsheviks with the results of elections.

As the civil war broke out, it took following course

→ Foreign powers like France, Britain etc began to support the elected govt and group came to be known as "whites".

→ Bolshevik began to gather support of industrial workers and peasants against protest.

Outcome of the civil war was that Bolsheviks were sworn into power under V. Lenin and elected government and external powers were defeated.

Many reasons could be sighted for victory of Bolsheviks

→ Leadership ability under Vladimir Lenin was no match

→ They were better organised and lacked internal disputes than whites

→ Perception of fight against foreigners was also important reason for victory of Bolsheviks

→ Lenin stressed equally on hard power and ideology that enabled him to swim through.

Post civil war, era of socialism started in Russia that took at its height, cold war and ultimately fadding by 1991.

15. What are Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them.

Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) refers to sudden rupture of glacial lake due to displacement of temporary wall like structure formed by accumulation of glacial material. This result in sudden release of large volume of water.

Incidents like Tapovan and Vishnuganga incidents of february 2021 and like wise many indicate the susceptibility of Himalayan regions to GLOFs. This is because

→ Himalayas referred to as 3rd pole hoist number of glaciers in it.

→ Tectonic activities are at peak which

inturn stimulate GLOFs events.

→ Growing anthropogenic interference in pristine ecosystem (eg- Mega development initiative of Uttarakhand) also supports it.

Such events lead to huge loss of life, property, infrastructure, beside affecting ecosystem badly in terms of water pollution by debris. Following measures would help to address the problem -

→ Preparing an atlas of glacial lakes (like recently by Jal Shakti ministry)

→ Detecting hazard vulnerability of the region.

→ Promoting sustainable development in the region.

→ Comprehensive and mandatory EIA for all projects in the Himalayan ecosystem

→ Preventing hazard to transform to disaster by educating the people and spreading awareness.

→ Further more investment in R&D can help to further address the problem.

Given livelihood of 500 million people associated with Himalayas, recommendations of Ravi Chopra committee may be adopted as a way forward.

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16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals, provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. (250 words) 15

महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत और विश्व में उनके वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Critical minerals are those which are of utmost importance for execution of any project or manufacture of a component. Their supply chain threat can affect economic ventures severly.

Examples - Lithium, Cobalt, Titanium etc.

Significance of critical minerals

→ They are basis of present day industrial revolution eg- iron

→ They help in automation and contribute to battery driven technologies

eg - Lithium

→ Also contribute to manufacture of electronics and electrical components.

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eg - about 3000 silicon chips in a e-car.

→ They are also used to make defence equipments, space ships and space crafts.

→ Critical minerals are also used in research (eg- organometallics)

Distribution in India

Most of the critical minerals are located in Deccan and Chotanagpur belt

Nickel - parts of Odisha, Jharkhand

Cobalt - Odisha, Chattisgarh, Telangana

Manganese - MP, Odisha, chattisgarh

Aluminum - parts of Rajasthan, Odisha, North-east.

Some like Lithium are absent. Research in Ladakh, H.P to find them is going on.

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Distribution in world

Lithium - Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, Australia.

Aluminium - Australia, China

Vanadium - China, Kazakhystan

Nickel - Canada, USA

Cobalt - USA, Brazil

Gold - Brazil, South Africa

Though mining of critical minerals is necessary, but concern of their limited ~~ability~~ availability, high demand and environmental consequences (Cobalt 60 and Delhi pollution) need also to be balanced:

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17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. **(250 words) 15**

हिम चादरों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में पृथ्वी पर उनके पिघलने के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ice sheets are large snow laden blankets that are present in polar region and in the continents at high altitude. It constitutes cryosphere of Earth.

Importance of ice sheets

→ It is reservoir of water and serve as source of perennial rivers

→ It act as a trap for green house gases like CO_2

→ It reflects the solar radiation and thus prevent heating of Earth.

→ Ice sheet also serve as a zone of

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fossil deposition and their preservation

eg - Mammoth fossils

→ Also serve as habitat for number of organisms.

eg - Polar bear and Arctic ice sheet.

Due to increase in global temp as a result of global warming, ice sheet is rapidly depleting. WMO has predicted first snow free summer in Arctic by 2040.

This would have following impact

→ would affect the flow of perennial rivers (eg - Himalayan river system)

→ would release green house gases thereby contributing to climate change

→ would ~~reflect~~ produce more dark areas that

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would further absorb more solar radiations.

→ would severely contribute to 6th mass extinction phase.

→ would alter pattern of monsoon in India.

→ would alter jet streams and their path over Indian subcontinent.

→ May increase extreme events of El-Nino and La-Nina leading to country's rising vulnerability.

Thus there is need to conserve ice sheet. Joint collaboration, cooperation and consensus would be key in this regard.

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. **(250 words) 15**

जुड़वाँ चक्रवात (ट्विन साइक्लोन) क्या होते हैं? उनके निर्माण में रॉस्बी तरंगों और मैडेन-जूलियन दोलन (MJO) की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Twin cyclones are two systems of low pressure centre that originate at same latitude and move in opposite direction. Recently, one such incidence has been reported in Indian ocean.

Rossby winds are the winds which flow parallel to isobars. They arise in condition when pressure gradient and coriolis force balance each other and they lead to Rossby waves

Madden Julian Oscillations (MJO) are the system of winds that move from west towards east in tropical regions as long extended bands.

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Rossby waves and MJO lead to formation of turn cyclones in following way -

Series of rotating water movements in northern and southern hemisphere force the water in between to life up as vapour. It condense to form clouds with release of energy. This energy further intensify cyclones.

Meanwhile MJO promote water to rotate in high speed and thus intensify the cyclones.

In this way, they contribute to formation of turn cyclone.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात, महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए नियोजन रणनीतियां कल्याण से लेकर विकास और सशक्तीकरण तक विकसित हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Women constitute about 50% of the population, yet suffer from illiteracy (69% literate), poor health (53% anemic) and poverty (70% poor are female)

Since independence, many strategies have been taken for women upliftment. These have evolved as below -

→ Aimed at welfare :- These include setting up of Anganwadi centres to address nutritional status of women

Extension of right to vote was also in line of extending welfare to most vulnerable community.

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Aimed at development - This include initiatives like

Education :- Beti bachao, beti padhao.

Health :- Janani suraksha yojana
Rashtriya kishor swasthya karayakaram.

Employment :- Reservation in MGNREGA
:- 33% reservation in police

Aimed at empowerment -

These include

→ Reservation in panchayats and municipalities by 73 and 74 amendment act.

→ Schemes like start up India and Stand up India to promote entrepreneurship among women.

→ Initiatives like creche facility for working women kids etc were all meant

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to empower women and liberate her from domestic duties and limitations.

In this context, beyond government voluntary organizations have also played vital role.

→ Kudumbashree has uplifted women of deprivation and ignorance.

→ SHGs have mobilized about 46 million affected women.

→ NGOs like Disha foundation continue to work for females.

These voluntary organization plug the gaps left by government, fill the lacunae and take governance to all.

Upliftment of women would help to meet UNSDG 05 and India should aspire to realize it.

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20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? (250 words) 15
आप इस विचार से कहां तक सहमत हैं कि वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में निर्धनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को और बढ़ा दिया है?

With about 36.1 million poor in the country, India is one of the most multi-dimensional poor country of the world.

Poor in India traditionally faced a number of challenges like - poor health, educational deprivation, economic inequality, vulnerability to disasters etc. But it is said that globalisation has aggravated challenges faced by poor. This is in following respect

→ Problem of unemployment has increased and India is today facing 45 years high unemployment.

→ Globalisation has led to increase in child labour and 3 out of 4 such children

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are from poor background.

→ Globalization has promoted gig economy which has deprived many (particularly poor) of social security benefit.

→ Globalization has made health and education services costly due to PPP etc making them out of reach of poor.

→ Globalization has also increased imports of finished goods and agricultural commodities, thereby affecting small craftmen and farmers.

But this can't be sole effect of globalization

→ Globalization has also promoted more FDIs, thereby making accessible sectors like telecom accessible to poor.

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→ Globalisation has also led to a push for new entrepreneurs - who employ poor in their factories.

→ Also it is result of globalisation that organisations like Bill and Melinda Gates foundation are actively involved in upliftment health of most deprived.

Thus, globalisation for poor is a bag of mixed blessings. Focus should be on building strength further and addressing concern to achieve UNSDG 01

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1839)

Name of Candidate	Parvanjeet Kour		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	1353871
Center	Online	Date	25.08.2022

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. An independent umbrella body that brings the various central investigative agencies under one roof holds the key to shoring up their credibility. Discuss. (150 words) 10

एक स्वतंत्र अम्ब्रेला निकाय जो विभिन्न केंद्रीय जांच एजेंसियों को एक छत के नीचे लाता हो, उनकी विश्वसनीयता को बढ़ाने की कुंजी है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Central Bureau of Investigation, Financial Intelligence unit, Enforcement directorate, National investigation agency etc are some of the central investigative agencies in India.

Presently these agencies suffer from working in silos without any effective coordination. In this regard, concept of an independent umbrella body to bring all under one roof is suggested. It will ensure -

→ Cooperation and better coordination between them

→ Effective utilization of time

→ Effective utilization of revenue and resources

→ Prevent duplication of same efforts

→ Ensure no contradictions to prevail between various agencies.

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→ will also ensure autonomy from political influence.

But provided merits, there are some concerns too.

→ A single super agency may be prone to dictatorship

→ Speciality for different cases (NIA for counter insurgency etc) may be lacking

→ It may also lead to overburdening of a single authority

→ Additionally, a lump-sum grant to one independent body may affect judicious devolution.

Thus, provided the concerns, all bodies need to be strengthened and held accountable in their own respect. Venkatachallish reviews may be taken regarding it.

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2. Discuss the significance of the Doctrines of Pith and Substance and Colourable Legislation with respect to Centre-state relations in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों के संदर्भ में तत्व एवं सार के सिद्धांत और छद्म (आभासी) विधायन के सिद्धांत के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Centre-State relations are covered under part II of Indian constitution and deals with devolution of legislative, executive and financial powers.

Doctrines of Pith and Substance -

Doctrine declares validity of any law by looking at similar laws and arriving at suitable conclusion.

Significance -

→ It will prevent clashes between various dictums and ideologies.

→ will lead to same reference for all similar cases -

→ will be in line with CIT vs Bulk carriers case judgement.

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Doctrine of Colourable legislature -

According to this, things that can't be done directly can also not be done indirectly.

Eg- Child labour is banned for children under 14 strictly under Prevention of Child labour act and thus by no means, it would be promoted.

Significance -

→ Would ensure cognisance with all legislatures

→ Ensure doctrine of constitutionalism to prevail.

These doctrines further strengthen federalism - cooperative as well as competitive in the country.

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3. Do you agree with the view that there should be simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies in India? Discuss with suitable arguments. (150 words) 10
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत में लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचन एक साथ होने चाहिए? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Elections to Lok sabha and state legislative assemblies in India are under the supervision of Election commission of India under part-15 of constitution. Their motto is to have fairness and freeness.

Elections witness huge use of manpower, muscle power and financial burden; considering which simultaneous elections are mooted as a way. This would ensure

→ Effective utilization of resources and manpower.

→ Prevent frequent abuse ~~by~~ to the people by political groups.

→ Prevent wastage of human capital (Teachers spent 20% of their time in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

teaching effectively, rest for elections and deputations etc)

→ Politicians would stay in office and thus prevent crucial hours which are often spent in campaiging.

→ Model code of conduct restrict to few days.

But there are also concerns

→ People may get confused among national and state agendas

→ Instability of either can spill over to other, despite other being stable.

→ No one to frequently visit to people and take their grievances.

Law commission recommendations and international examples (South Africa) may be considered as way forward in our election drive.

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4. Discuss the need for codification of parliamentary privileges in India, in light of the uncertainty and ambiguity around them. (150 words) 10
भारत में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के बारे में अनिश्चितता और अस्पष्टता के आलोक में, उनके संहिताकरण की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Parliamentary privileges are the set of individual as well as collective rights enjoyed by the members of parliament. They have been stated under Rules of Lok sabha and Rajya sabha and established conventions.

Incidents like rigging of meetings, shouting, paper throwing, use of abusive words etc have surfaced in country in near time in temple of democracy, it is in this regard proposal of codification of parliamentary privileges is suggested. This will

→ Ensure responsible behaviour from MPs

→ Prevent abuse of power and authority from MPs.

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→ Ensure that mandate of people are served.

→ would save valuable time (last lok sabha session prorogated 2 days ahead due to it)

→ with this, an example would be set how law makers could be made to obey law of land.

But provided this, there are concerns also -

→ This may stifle free speech of MPs

→ Since MPs act as protectors of people's interest, strict codification may hinder their ability to question government.

Thus, parliamentary privileges does not need strict codification of law but ethical obedience as a way ahead.

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5. While the Civil Services Board can be a step forward in making the Indian bureaucracy more effective, it has its own issues which need to be addressed. Analyse. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, सिविल सेवा बोर्ड भारतीय नौकरशाही को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने की दिशा में एक अग्रणी कदम हो सकता है, लेकिन इसके अपने मुद्दे हैं जिन्हें हल करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Civil services board are state level agencies meant for oversight of recruitment, service condition, transfer and grievance redressal of civil servants. Concept was given by Hota committee.

Incients like Ashok Khemka transferred 45 times in 27 years points out to need of civil services board as a tool to make bureaucracy more effective. It is because

→ It would ensure bureaucracy to be immuned from political influence.

→ Will prevent disproportionate transfers of civil servants

→ Would act as platform to assure atleast 18 months fixed tenure in a place.

→ Would ensure bureaucrats with adequate

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powers to cope up with any problem.

→ Ensure accountability, transparency, objectivity and rationality in governance.

But civil service board also has related concerns

→ Not all the states have established this body.

→ Vacancies to the tune of 27% in existing bodies where ever established

→ Political influence in appointment of chairperson and staff.

→ Lack of strict enforcing powers at disposal.

Considering civil services to be steel framework of country, civil service board need to be strengthened by cooperation, coordination and collaboration of all stake-holders.

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6. Highlight the potential of India Digital Ecosystem Architecture (IndEA) 2.0 in transforming the ecosystem of service delivery in India. (150 words) 10
भारत में सेवा वितरण के पारितंत्र को रूपांतरित करने में इंडिया डिजिटल इकोसिस्टम आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) 2.0 की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Mckinsey has reported India's internet users to grow by 800 million by 2023 and that India is currently second largest broadband subscriber. This illustrates digital infrastructure strength in India.

Very recently, Meghalaya has become first to come up with digital ecosystem architecture to transform the ecosystem of service delivery in India. It has following potentials

→ It would promote digitalization of services and thus a step forward to Digital India

→ will promote Ease of doing business in the country

→ will enhance connectivity and accessibility to services.

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→ Can be used as a means to attract more FDI and FPI.

→ Address bureaucratic delays and red-tapism in the country.

→ Will be a step to push start up ecosystem in the country (currently 3rd largest)

→ Will also promote private investments in service sector.

But still there are concerns regarding language, affordability, accessibility of high speed connection, low man power and absence of data protection bill.

Concerns need to be addressed by taking reference from nations like Estonia who excel in digital service delivery for digital prospects of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is Civil Registration System? Highlight its importance and discuss the measures taken by the government to bring about improvements in it. (150 words) 10

नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली क्या है? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और इसमें सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil registration system refers to recording and updating the information regarding citizens and usual residences of country. It is essential to avoid the Syndrome of Invisibility.

Schemes like PDS, Ujjwala etc have pointed out huge lacunae in results and faulty registration has been a key reason. Civil registration system is important as

→ It would help to map the demography of the country.

→ It would also help to know the standard of human capital.

→ It would help in better utilization of resources and time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It would also ensure all intended benefits reach the beneficiaries.

→ It would prevent siphoning of funds.

→ Would also address concerns of fake registration, double accounts and corruption etc.

Government has taken number of measures to bring about improvements in it

→ Initiatives like Aadhar serve as biometric registration systems

→ Similarly portals like e-Shram, antodaya etc also serve same purpose.

Provided demography of 121 crore, efficient civil registration system is key to good governance.

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8. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, provides an effective mechanism for empowerment of the intended beneficiaries in the society. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के नियोजन का प्रतिषेध एवं उनका पुनर्वास अधिनियम, 2013 समाज में इच्छित लाभार्थियों के सशक्तीकरण के लिए एक प्रभावी तंत्र प्रदान करता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Manual scavengers are those who remove human excreta manually either by carrying it on head or in hands. It is a sad demise of humanity and reason.

Incidents of repeated deaths in manholes promoted implementation of Prohibition of employment as manual scavengers and their rehabilitation act, 2013. It act as effective mechanism for empowerment of intended beneficiaries as

→ It prevent inhumane employment of people

→ Promote mechanical cleaning of septic holes.

→ If demand is necessary, ensure safety

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gears like mask, gloves, helmets to manual scavengers

→ Ensure adequate payment to manual scavengers

→ Also contain penal provisions for violates of the regulations

Bill act also has dark side

→ Maximum number of workers still paid only ₹10-₹15

→ Gujarat reports maximum unpaid cases.

→ Tamil Nadu still reports number of related deaths.

→ No clear definition of standard of safety gears.

→ Responsibility with municipalities than a dedicated body.

Concerns need to be addressed to uplift society from curse of manual scavenging.

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9. Discuss the reforms that must be undertaken to strengthen the World Trade Organisation in order to address the vulnerabilities in the present global trading system. (150 words) 10
वर्तमान वैश्विक व्यापार प्रणाली में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने के लिए विश्व व्यापार संगठन को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु उस पर किए जाने वाले सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

World Trade organisation was set up in Geneva in 1995 post Uruguay rounds as a successes of GATT. It is supreme body to look after international trade and ensure its fair and free nature.

Present global trading system suffer from vulnerabilities like protectionism, trade wars, tariffs and non-tariff barriers, global slowdown etc. In this scenario, WTO is expected to have certain reforms that would address these vulnerability

(I) Dispute Settlement body - out of existence for nearly 2 years since no new appointment occured. It needs to be re-settled.

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(II) Division of power - currently WTO show outdated favour towards west. It needs to take a relook to give greater importance to emerging economies like India.

(III) Funding - About 3/4 th of it comes from voluntary mode that affect its operability. Need is to increase the quota of accessed share.

(IV) Trade policy review - Currently it occurs after 2, 4 and 16 years for different nations. This distribution especially for 3rd category needs to be brought down to about 6 years.

(V) Global trade also suffer from tariff and non-tariff barriers and need is to bring rules to introduce slab rates for each category.

With changing time, WTO has to be progressive and these reforms are much needed to ascertain its global position in changing dynamics.

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10. State the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Also, discuss the need for a legally binding Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) agreement.

(150 words) 10

संयुक्त राष्ट्र समुद्री कानून संधि (UNCLOS) के महत्व का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, कानूनी रूप से बाध्यकारी राष्ट्रीय अधिकार से परे क्षेत्रों की समुद्री जैव विविधता (BBNJ) समझौते की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

UNCLOS is an international agreement under aegis of UN to look after sea and ensure its equitable and fair benefits to all nations.

Significance

→ Ensure just distribution of marine resources

→ Ensure welfare of marine community and marine state

→ Settle disputes related to sea by international tribunal.

→ Also allocate resources of continental shelf to nations (eg- PMN to India)

→ Ensure "Rules based Order" to prevail in marine domain.

Sea currently suffers from issues of plastic pollution, biodiversity loss

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etc. In this regard, it is suggested for a legally binding Marine biodiversity area beyond national jurisdiction agreement - this is needed

→ As it would ensure strict actions from states to protect biodiversity of marine areas

→ Needed finance for marine protection could be mobilized by this approach.

→ would ensure that responsibility of global common is shared by common shoulders.

→ would be a step needed to ensure UNSDG 14 to be achieved.

Along with this, more R&D, awareness and political will is needed to conserve marine biodiversity.

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11. Critically assess the role played by the National Human Rights Commission as a watchdog of human rights violations in India. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के प्रहरी के रूप में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

National human rights commission was established in 1993 after Paris principles. It comes under supreme command of Ministry of home affairs.

Incidents like supporting the people of North-east against mainland discrimination etc show that NHRC has played role of a watchdog of human rights violation in India. This has been done as-

→ It has the authority to summon evidences like a civil court.

→ It also has taken number of suo-motto cases of human rights violation.

→ In the meantime, NHRC representatives

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have also visited remand houses, prisons etc to look after their concerns.

-) NHRC has also ensured that all the culprits of human right violation are punished by law.

-) It has also ensured due compensation for the victim of human rights violation.

But there are some cases where NHRC has been a failure eg. Father Stan Swamy and demand of straw in prison etc. This has been primarily because

-) NHRC is a statutory body lacking command of constitutional authority.

-) Limited financial set up that at maximum

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fulfill its administrative expenses.

→ multiplicity of organisation leading to duplicacy and ineffective functioning

eg :- often overlap with NCST or NCSC etc.

Thus, what is needed is to strengthen NHRC further by giving constitutional status and taking reference from 2nd ARC report, Nelson Mandella guidelines etc as a way forward.

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12. Discuss how the integration of information and communications technology (ICT) in the dispute resolution processes will help in overcoming the challenges associated with the functioning of courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) forums. (250 words) 15

विवेचना कीजिए कि विवाद समाधान प्रक्रियाओं में सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (ICT) का एकीकरण अदालतों एवं वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) मंचों के कामकाज मे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा।

Courts and alternative dispute resolution forms are established institutions to settle disputes and address grievances of public.

Currently courts and ADR forms suffer from huge pendency of case (4.4 crore), cases stretching for years etc. In this light, it is suggested that integration of ICT in dispute resolution processes will address these challenges as -

→ It will ensure fast disposal of cases

→ Reduce pendency and backlog of cases.

→ Help in conducting proceedings in old

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

hours (like very early morning also)

→ Will also increase the speed at which evidences could be collected (about 70% delay due to it)

→ Additionally, ICT would help the authorities to get information of similar precedences in the world and arrive at similar conclusions.

→ Additionally, ICT will help each party to get update of case quickly rather than manual process after which they can take case accordingly.

→ Also ICT would enable quick and instant flow of capital between parties in dispute and ~~gover~~ authorities

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Initiatives like Supass, Suvass, e-Pay, NSTEP, LIMBS are all in line to integrate ODR with dispute resolution process.

Concerns of language barrier, affordability, accessibility, digital literacy and data protection need to be addressed to make this drive successful.

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13. Despite various provisions concerning disqualification of legislators under The Representation of The People Act, 1951, the issue of criminalization of politics is still unresolved to a large extent in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के तहत विधायकों की निरर्हता से संबंधित विभिन्न प्रावधानों के बावजूद, भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण का मुद्दा अभी भी काफी हद तक अनसुलझा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Representation of people act 1951 is an overarching legislature meant for determining qualification of candidates and voters, rules of conduct of elections etc. It is a successor of Representation of people act 1950.

Provisions for disqualification of legislatures under act

→ If the legislator holds an office of profit

→ If he/she is involved in corruption act

→ If he/she is charged under UAPA, Narcotic and psychotropic drugs act

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→ If legislator is involved in an organization with 25% government funding.

→ If legislature is convicted of corrupt electoral processes - like use of muscle power

→ If legislature has surpassed the alloted expenditure limits of 95 lakh and 75 lakh

→ If legislator fails to file his election expenditure within stipulated time (30 days) with election commissioner.

Still issue of criminalization continues →

Lok Sabha	2004	24%	criminalization
	2009	30%	
	2014	34%	
	2019	43%	

This is due to

→ Growing politicisation of crime

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→ Tendency of political parties to give election tickets to criminals (have twice winability that clean chits)

→ Lack of awareness among voters about background of candidates.

→ Concept of loyal voters prevailing in India

→ Problem of casteism, communalism and regionalism also promote rationality to be divorced for criminality.

All this lead to law breakers turning law makers. Recommendations of Indrajit Gupta committee, Vohra committee may be taken as way ahead for clean and fair elections.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. It is time for reforms, which recognise that urban local bodies (ULBs) need permanent, buoyant revenue sources to match the growing demands of an increasing urban population. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यह सुधारों का समय है जो यह पहचान करता है कि शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) को बढ़ती शहरी आबादी की बढ़ती मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए स्थायी, वृद्धिशील राजस्व स्रोतों की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

74th constitutional amendment heralded an era of urban local governance by giving constitutional status to urban local bodies. It followed recommendation of Gadgil committee

Currently it is projected that urban population will grow to 42% by 2040 and by 50% by 2050. But urban local bodies continue to suffer from revenue shortfall (only 1/2 of required amount at disposal). Thus, there are time needed reforms

→ This would ensure steady supply of needed capital to ULBs.

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→ Effective use of revenue for public welfare.

→ would realise the ultimate goals of 74th amendment regarding democratic decentralization

→ would make Indian cities at par with global cities like New York and London.

For this, following reforms can be undertaken

→ State governments to devolve more taxation powers to ULBs

→ State governments to commit themselves to give atleast 40% of budget to ULBs functioning.

→ Recommendations of 15th finance

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commission regarding credit devolution to local bodies to be implemented in letter and spirit.

→ Schemes like MPLADS to be further developed

→ ULBs to be given right to issue bonds at stock exchanges to raise revenue (eg- like Muni bonds of Lucknow municipal body)

Recommendations of 2nd ARC related to governance can be further taken to strengthen ULBs.

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15. The role of the civil society organisations (CSOs) in India is changing in contemporary times and has become increasingly more complex. Discuss. (250 words) 15

समकालीन समय में भारत में नागरिक समाज संगठनों (CSOs) की भूमिका बदल रही है और निरंतर अधिक जटिल होती जा रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil society organisations (CSOs) is a collective term for all NGOs, SHGs, Pressure groups that work for the sake of public welfare and to address lacunae in governance.

Eg- Kudumbashree
Help age NGO
Bhartiya Kisan Sangh etc

India is rapidly transforming today and it is alledged that CSOs have to change to adapt and suit to these changing needs of a complex society. This change in their role is as witnessed

→ They have to now cater to the demand of a much larger public

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(SHGs already mobilising 46 million females)

→ They are moving from traditional role of giving services (eg. health: Baba Amte foundation) to activist role (Narmada bachao NGO)

→ CSOs are also now involved in research and development (eg- Centre for Science and environment)

→ CSOs are moving away from just persuading government to create jobs to self creating jobs

eg- Reema devi of Barmer and her mobilisation of 25000 women in a handicraft workshop

→ CSOs are also actively moving from traditional way of protests like rallying to novel methods like

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throwing potatoes on roads eg - in Punjab to persuade government to hear the hue and cry of the people.

→ Traditionally, CSO's used to fight against child marriage but today they are fighting against child pornography and child trade (eg - Kailash Satyarathy children foundation rescuing about 10,000 kids)

Thus, CSOs are changing with changing winds. Need is to further tap them as agents of growth and progress of society.

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16. Though the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) aims to address the inequity in development in India, there are a number of issues which plague the scheme. Discuss. (250 words) 15

वैश्वीकरण के युग में, विकेंद्रीकरण आधारभूत प्रतिकारी प्रवृत्ति है, जो भारत में विकास प्रक्रिया का समावेशी होना सुनिश्चित कर सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

MPLADS was introduced in 1992 under Ministry of rural development to promote local level development in India. At present, it enjoys a credit of annual ₹5 crore budget.

Development exercise in India suffered from funds shortage, long gestation etc. To address many of the concerns, MPLADS was introduced

→ It aimed to built demand driven infrastructure

→ It aimed at constructing infrastructure according to local geography.

→ It aimed at extending social and welfare democracy to all the people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ By introducing the clause of yearly investigation, it ensured development along with quality not against quality.

→ By keeping the ultimate financial authority to ministry of statistics (currently), it ensured progressive use of tax payers money.

But still there are issue regarding scheme

→ Law commission had pointed out scheme to be biased and favouring few projects more than other

→ Quota requisite for development of SC/ST area seldom met.

→ Issue of quality of the project completed.

→ Opaque method of investigation of project.

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→ Delays in implementation of projects due to land acquisition issues in country.

→ Transformed from demand driven to supply driven motive

→ Siphoning off funds has been flagged out by CAG.

National commission to review the functioning of constitution had remarked scheme to be outdated and ineffective

Supreme court yet has upheld constitutionality of the scheme. Thus scheme is bag of mixed results. Focus should be on strengthening positives and deleting negatives.

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17. Highlighting the factors responsible for the growth of EdTech sector in India in recent times, discuss its benefits. Also, state the concerns associated with it. (250 words) 15

हाल के दिनों में भारत में एडटेक क्षेत्रक के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

India's EdTech sector is expected to grow to $111 million by 2025, presenting a glorious image of digital infrastructure in country.

EdTech giants like Byjus, Unacademy, Vedantu etc have grown rapidly in the recent times and many reasons are responsible for it

→ Growth of internet accessibility (cybergram, Jio in market etc)

→ Internet penetration increase in country (National broadband mission)

→ Increase in affordability to smart phones (1 in every 3 has it)

→ Cheaper internet cost (one of lowest in world)

→ More private sector and foreign investment in sector.

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→ Influence of global tech. revolution also has played a vital factor role.

This EdTech revolution has resulted in following benefits

→ It has helped in accessibility of quality education to children of remote areas.

→ It has helped to bridge knowledge gap and learning gap

→ It has helped to transform Indian education from rote learning to experience based digital learning

→ Has played vital role in continuation of education during covid pandemic also

→ Has given employment to number of talented people of the country

→ Helped to fulfil constitutional ideals of education to all.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But there are related concerns

→ Content is in english language - not easy to understand by all.

→ High speed internet not accessible for all.

→ Even though almost all households have smartphones, only 1/4th of children can use it for study.

→ Heavy fee-structure of Ed-Tech giants keeps their reach limited to well off section of society.

→ Issue of data safety, online frauds etc is also matter of concern.

→ No substitute to class-room and offline learning.

Thus EdTech sector can be used as better supplement to traditional education rather than alternative.

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18. Bring out the role of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers in delivering health services in rural India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken to overcome the challenges faced by them. (250 words) 15

ग्रामीण भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने में मान्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (आशा) की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) workers have recently been awarded WHO director general's world health leaders award. This denotes their significance in realization of UNSDG 03.

Role ASHA workers play in delivering health services in rural India are -

→ They give awareness to the people of rural areas about various diseases

→ They also spread the message of family planning in rural areas

→ They are agents of collecting data under National family health survey.

→ They are used as agents to distribute

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

medicines to the rural areas.

→ They also supply articles under PM Kishor Swasthya Karyakaram to rural areas

→ Asha workers also have played vital role in removing the concerns of people regarding vaccine drive and mobilizing them.

ASHA workers job suffer from many challenges like low salary, adhoc nature, threat of assault from public, lack of respect etc. Following measures may be taken to address this

→ Salary of ASHA workers to be hiked upward as recommended by 7th pay commission.

→ Adhoc nature of job should be shifted by full time contract with security of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

employment.

→ Penal provisions should be introduced (as under recent amendment of Epidemic disease act for doctors and paramedics) to protect them from any assault.

→ Policy of perks and incentives be used to encourage ASHA workers.

→ In addition, age quota of current 25-45 years be relaxed to 20-55 years to involve more human capital in this field.

Strengthening of ASHA workers would be key for health to all motto and steps in right direction are thus demanding

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19. Discuss the various concerns that have arisen for India after the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. Also, suggest the measures that India should take in the given context. (250 words) 15

तालिबान द्वारा अफगानिस्तान पर अधिकार करने के बाद भारत के लिए उत्पन्न विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो इस संदर्भ में भारत द्वारा अपनाए जाने चाहिए।

Doha agreement between US and Taliban led to phased exit of US from Afghan soil and phased incoming of Taliban, an organization set up by Mullah Omar.

India, as one of the shining democracy of South Asia, has faced some concerns due to takeover of Afghanistan by Taliban. They are as -

→ Issue of democracy that was just in infanthood in Afghanistan and its survival

→ Issue of extremism in Afghanistan and terrorism in India.

→ Covert support of Pakistan to Afghanistan's

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Taliban may lead to militancy in India

→ Fear of incidents like highjacking of IC-814 that had landed on Afghan soil.

→ Concern of Indian embassy in Afghanistan and its safety

→ Safety of Indian investments like Salma dam, Pull-e-Khri etc.

→ Human right violation concern - attack on a Gurudwara in Kabul.

Given the evidence that Taliban is going to be future of Afghanistan, India has to take following measures

→ Get into direct talks with Taliban rather that using intermediaries.

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→ Recognising the legitimacy of Taliban and establishing diplomatic ties.

→ Working on an agreement similar like USA to forbade Taliban to use Afghan soil against India.

→ Revive relations with Taliban with power of culture - focus on silk route, Bamayan Budha etc.

→ Direct talks with Taliban authority regarding safety of Indian investments.

In international relations, there are only permanent interests and it is high time for India to realize it

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20. Bangladesh is not only a key part of India's "Neighbourhood First policy" but also crucial for the "Act East policy". In this context, discuss the steps taken by the two countries to strengthen their relationship.
(250 words) 15

बांग्लादेश न केवल भारत की "नेबरहुड फर्स्ट पॉलिसी" का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, बल्कि "एक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी" के लिए भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, दोनों देशों द्वारा अपने संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

With a border of 4094 km, India and Bangladesh share one of the largest borders of world. Recent visit of Sheikh Hasina to India, President Ram Nath Kovind to Bangladesh is testimony of close relations.

Bangladesh is a key part of India's 'Neighbourhood first policy'. Under this, India has made huge investments in Bangladesh (eg- Reliance in 750 GW telecommunication network). Also India has abstained from any interference in personal matters of Bangladesh (Rohingya issue between Myanmar and Bangladesh)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It is also an important part for our 'Act East Policy'. This is because both India and Bangladesh share common topographical border with similar concerns with Myanmar, a part of our Act east policy.

Considering such proximities, both have taken a number of steps to strengthen their relationships

→ Joint exercises like Sampriti and Saunderban maitri.

→ Joint participation in grouping like BIMSTEC, SAARC, NAM etc.

→ Bangladesh is also largest trade partner for India in South-Asia. and annual trade stretches to billions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Both are part of Bangladesh - Myanmar - China - India corridor to promote trade - tourism - transport

→ India has also extended line of credit of several dollars to help Bangladesh

→ Bangladesh has also helped India to control North-East insurgency under operation all clear.

Thus, both share good people to people and government ties.

Platforms like Colombo security conclave, etc can be further used to strengthen ties.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1840)

Name of Candidate	Parsanjeet Kour		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	1353871
Center	Online	Date	27.08.2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. While fixed-term employment offers an ingenious way to address specific issues faced by both employers and employees, there are also some concerns associated with it. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, नियत अवधि का रोजगार (फिक्स्ड टर्म एम्प्लॉयमेंट) नियोक्ताओं और कर्मचारियों दोनों के द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट मुद्दों को हल करने का एक सरल तरीका प्रदान करता है, लेकिन इसके साथ कुछ चिंताएं भी जुड़ी हुई हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Periodic Labour Force Survey, only 10-11% of Indians are employed in fixed-term employment. This presents a situation of thrift towards gig economy.

Fixed term employment where employees and employers enter into an agreement for specific period (unless certain extreme conditions arise) of employment. It address specific essies of employers and employees as below -

Employers → Security of labour force
→ Secure human capital
→ Less prone to labour market dynamics

Employees → Get security of income
→ Immune from spontaneous firing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Independence of tenure of job regardless of company's performance.

But fixed term employment also generate <u>some concerns</u>

→ Burden of social security and welfare benefits

→ Burden on ex-chequer regarding huge salary load

→ Frequent strikes, protests by the fixed term employees

→ Promote rigidity and company forced to keep degraded human capital too.

→ Absence of fear of firing affect the quality of performance too.

Thus, fixed term employment, though having concerns, yet is essential for overall development of workers. Concerns need to be ~~built on~~ relaxed by cooperation and addressed

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. An efficient logistics sector with a focus on warehousing is pivotal to the success of the Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. (150 words) 10
वेयरहाउसिंग पर केंद्रित एक कुशल लॉजिस्टिक्स क्षेत्रक भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Bharatmala pariyojana was an umbrella scheme launched by government of India to connect here to unconnected regions and promote infrastructure development like railways, highways, bridges etc. It is a step to realize ₹5 trillion economy goal.

Bharatmala pariyojana focus on number of areas but efficient logistics sector and warehousing are pivotal.

→ At present, only 10% logistics sector is organised and thus sector shows huge fragmentation.

Its effectiveness implies
→ Faster movement of goods
→ Swift movement of passenger
→ Save of time as well as resources

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Better connection of hitherto unconnected regions

→ Promotion of ease of doing business

→ Warehousing is regulated by warehouse development and regulatory authority act 2007.

Its effectiveness ensures

→ Reduction in wastage of agri products (currently 20-25%)

→ Promote scientific storage of agri products

→ Help to meet supply and demand shocks

→ Reduce import dependence and promote self-reliance.

Bharatmala pariyojana is essence to realise UNSDG's and thus right steps are most demanding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. What do you understand by the term 'Irrigation scheduling'? Bringing out the advantages provided by it, discuss the difficulties faced in applying it on a farm level. (150 words) 10

'सिंचाई निर्धारण (इरिगेशन शेड्यूलिंग)' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गए लाभों का वर्णन करते हुए, इसे खेत स्तर पर लागू करने के समक्ष आने वाली कठिनाइयों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India has about 46% of total cropped area under irrigation. Irrigation Scheduling refers to adjustment of schedule of irrigation as per the needs of crop and specific growth period. It is a step to sustainable water use.

Today India is 14th out of 17 most water stressed nations as per water resource atlas report. In this light, irrigation scheduling would have following advantages

-) would prevent wastage of water
-) Prevent excessive surface run-off
-) Promote growth of crops
-) Maintain adequate soil moisture thereby

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

preventing water logging and salinity

→ Save costs of irrigation consumption of electricity also.

→ Reduces water footprints significantly

But though concept is wonderful but its application is difficult at farm level because

→ Farmers may not be aware enough to know the best time to irrigate fields

→ Best time of irrigation depend on most of other factors like temperature, precipitation etc

→ Freebies → free electricity, subsidised fertilizers etc also make resources to be used recklessly than caution.

Irrigation scheduling will help to realize twin goals of water conservation and promotion of agriculture and it needs to be promoted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. While the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was touted as the largest crop insurance scheme globally in terms of farmer participation, various concerns have arisen since its implementation. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि, प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना को किसानों की भागीदारी के संदर्भ में वैश्विक स्तर पर सबसे बड़ी फसल बीमा योजना बताया गया था, तथापि इसके कार्यान्वयन के बाद कई चिंताएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

With about 45% population dependent on agriculture, farmers are the largest target groups for support of government.

Earlier crop insurance was provided by schemes like National Agriculture Insurance Scheme but they had concerns of limited reach and were replaced by Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

It is the largest insurance scheme globally with 80 million farmers registered.

- It gives security to crop failure
- It's premium rates include 1.5% for rabi, 2% for kharif and 5% for zaid.
- It is implemented parallel to 'Restructured Weather Based crop Insurance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Scheme'.

But various concerns are associated with it

→ Duty of identification of farmers is with states - some like West Bengal, Punjab hesistant in it.

→ Farmers are bound to pay some registration fee

→ Coverage not universal and out of 120 million, only 20 million are covered

→ Delays in release of cash for the farmers disposal.

→ Bureaucratic hastles, orientation to wealthy farmers etc are other concerns.

Schemes like Mukhya Mantri Kisan Sahaya yojana of Gujarat and likewise with universal, open registeration are key to address concerns.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें नहीं)

5. The Stockholm Conference commenced the contemporary "environmental era", which brought a paradigm shift in the environmental governance and set a tone for multi-lateral environmental regime. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
स्टॉकहोम कॉन्फ्रेंस ने समकालीन "पर्यावरण युग" की शुरुआत की, जो पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन में एक आदर्श बदलाव लाया और उसने बहु-आयामी पर्यावरणीय व्यवस्था के लिए एक दिशा प्रदान की। विवेचना कीजिए।

Stockholm conference was held in 1972. and was first international conference to discuss about the subject of environment. Mrs Indira Gandhi represented India in this conference.

It is said to commence contemporary 'environmental era' with focus on environmental governance and multi-lateral environmental regime in the following ways

→ Post 1972, all nations set up ministries of environment. In India, this occured in 1985.

→ Concept of Environmental Impact assessment to originated to see pre-hand effect of development on environment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ India's Environmental protection act was also influenced by this conference.

→ Conference led to series of multi-lateral forums like UNFCCC, Kyoto protocol, Paris agreement etc which were concerned with environmental rejuvenation.

→ International organization like International Solar alliance, BASICS etc too traced relation to Stockholm conference.

→ Stockholm conference also introduced perception of development with nature and not against nature.

This Stockholm conference was a foundation on which Millenium development goals and UNSDGs rest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The world has witnessed a huge surge in climate-induced disasters, which are largely driven by anthropogenic factors. In this context, analyse the role of early warning systems in mitigating the impact of the disasters.
(150 words) 10

विश्व में जलवायु-प्रेरित आपदाओं में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है, जो बड़े पैमाने पर मानवजनित कारकों से प्रेरित हैं। इस संदर्भ में, आपदाओं के प्रभाव के शमन में पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to world bank, world witness disaster about double rate than in early 2000's and it account for GDP loss of 2-3% annually.

World has today witnessed a huge surge in climate-induced disaster like floods in Guangzhu China, hurricanes in Cuba, forest fires in Australia, heat domes of North America etc. This is primarily driven by anthropogenic factors like global warming and climate change.

In addition, destruction of forests and wetlands, increased interference in pristine ecosystems and population

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

tsunami are other associated reasons.

They annually lead to loss of huge property and lives. Thus early warning system is very important

→ Will help to take steps before the setting of disaster (eg- rescue of people before fall out of Tsunami)

→ Will also help to arrange accessories like medicines prior hand.

→ Will also strengthen disaster response when disaster would hit.

→ In some cases, early warning can also prevent hazard to turn to disaster

Setting of telemetry stations, doppler radars, ocean buoys, satellites are all steps to enhance swift early warning system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Critically examine the implications of leveraging technology in policing. (150 words) 10

पुलिस व्यवस्था (पुलिसिंग) में प्रौद्योगिकी का लाभ उठाने के निहितार्थों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Police is the law-enforcing agency of the country. It is under the supreme command of respective state governments.

Policing today suffer from problems like workforce shortage (27%), long working hours, no holidays, frustation, evolving crimes etc. In this regard, technology use could be sighted

→ It will help in swift management of crime (eg- Delhi police and internet)

→ It would help to track criminals
eg- automated facial recognition system

→ will help in swift communication among police personnel.

→ will be a step to tackle police excerses

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and police abuse

→ It will also speeden the evidence collection process (use of CCTV, Narco analysis etc)

But there are associated concerns.

→ Concern of safety of devices (60 percent imported from China) - backwindow connection

→ Issue of privacy violation (Narco analysis)

→ Technology may give bias result (Not distinguish mongoloids by facial recognitation)

→ Illiteracy and technological gap among police personnel.

Technology no doubt will make policing more pro-people and it needs to be capitalised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. How far do you agree with the view that climate change poses a threat to international peace and security? (150 words) 10

आप इस विचार से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि जलवायु परिवर्तन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा है?

Incident of Bramble cay Melomys extinction, increase in sea level by 8 inches and spread of malaria to temperates are all evidences of climate change.

Climate change is said to ~~posses~~ pose a threat to international peace and security. This is because

→ It would lead to misery of poor countries at welfare of rich nations

→ would promote greater health and literacy inequalities

[eg - Sub Saharan Africa v/s USA]

→ would lead to more climate refugees

[eg - from region's around lake Tanganyika]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It would also promote blind ended games of who to take responsibility and to what extend.

Disputes regarding Great barrier reef deterioration and global contribution to it are example of such conflicts.

But this may not be always true

→ All countries rushed to save Palau when it was drowning due to increased sea level

→ International forums like Paris agreement saw commitment and concern by all for collective peace and security.

As a way ahead, disputes to be kept aside and collective actions against climate change are only make-up steps to protect life and Earth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What do you understand by a virtual private network (VPN)? Highlight its advantages and discuss the concerns posed by it. (150 words) 10
वर्चुअल प्राइवेट नेटवर्क (VPN) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इससे उत्पन्न चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Virtual private network is the process of giving access to world wide route to land at a website to a customer. It promotes anonymity.

eg- Surfshark VPN.

Like any emerging technology, VPN has number of advantages

→ It gives anonymity to user.

→ It helps users to hide his identity while online surfing

→ Certain sites which may be geographically tagged can also be accessed through VPN

→ VPN would be used under abnormal surveillance situations

[Eg:- J&K people using VPN post article 370 revocation]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

But VPN also have associated concerns

→ It may be threat to sovereignty and national security

→ It would be costly than conventional means

→ Speed of service would be slowed down.

→ All websites may not be accessible to it.

→ Issue of cyber warfare, terrorism, trafficking of humans and drugs etc are also associated

Thus VPNs are double edged sword. Recent legislature to control VPN is a step to balance sovereignty and safety of nation with rights of people and VPN providers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The discovery of the Higgs Boson at the Large Hadron Collider in CERN completed 10 years recently. In this context, discuss the role played by CERN in overall scientific development. (150 words) 10

सर्न (CERN) स्थित लार्ज हैड्रॉन कोलाइडर में हिग्स बोसोन की खोज को हाल ही में 10 वर्ष पूरे हो गए हैं। इस संदर्भ में, समग्र वैज्ञानिक विकास में सर्न द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Large hadron collider in CERN is the world's largest particle physics study centre. It is result of joint collaboration among France, USA, UK, Germany, EU etc.

10 years ago, Higgs Bosons were discovered at CERN. They are known as God particles considering their importance in early stage of evolution of universe. The work was pioneered by Indian scientist Satyendra nath Bose.

In addition to this, CERN has played a vital role in overall scientific development as -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It has helped to study and unveil secrets of universe

→ CERN gave firm conclusions about existence of dark matter and dark energy

→ CERN also conducted indepth analysis of far-off galaxis and black holes.

→ LIGO of USA, Kamagra of Japan also received technological support from CERN

→ CERN played a vital role in early research about plasma state and bose-einstein particles study.

Thus CERN, along with other institutions has played key role in expanding our scientific knowledge.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the factors that affect the cropping pattern in India, discuss the need for modifying it in the context of the emerging agro-ecological concerns. (250 words) 15

भारत में फसल पद्धति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उभरती कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी चिंताओं के संदर्भ में इसे संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Cropping pattern refers to the system of cultivation of crops in an area. India with its unique geography shows greater diversity in cropping pattern.

While states like Punjab have expertise in wheat, Kerala leads in Coconut and Rubber, Assam leads in Tea. All these show variable cropping patterns of country. There are many factors that affect it

→ Economic situation of farmers - affordability to raw materials

→ Expertise of farmers in cultivation of some agricultural products.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Climatic and geographical factors (like water availability in West Bengal)

→ Social demand (India has more demand of cereals than fruits and vegetables)

Present day cropping patterns suffer from agro-ecological concerns like frequent droughts and floods, insect swarms, depletion of ground water level, increased incidents of pests attack etc. In this light, there is need to modify cropping pattern. This would ensure

→ Climate smart agriculture is promoted

→ Yield remains immune to climate fluctuations

→ Help to reduce crop footprints (Rice and Methane as an example)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Also help to meet the demand of relaxing pressure on stressed resources (eg. shift to maize than water thirsty rice in Punjab)

Initiatives like zero based natural farming, PM Krishi annnati yojana etc are in line with it.

Sustainable cropping pattern would be key to realise UNSDG 02 and efforts are demanding in this regard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While the budgetary reforms undertaken by the Central government in recent years have led to better management of government expenditure, there are some issues that still need redressal. Discuss. (250 words) 15

जहाँ हाल के वर्षों में, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए बजटीय सुधारों के कारण सरकारी व्यय का बेहतर प्रबंधन संभव हुआ है, वहीं कुछ ऐसे भी मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किया जाना अभी बाकी है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Budget is the annual financial statement which finds its reference in art 112 and 202 of the constitution. It is presented by finance minister in the floor of lower house of legislature.

Central government has undertaken a number of budgetary reforms to better manage budget and government expenditure. This include-

→ Fusion of ~~revenue~~ railway budget and general budget

→ Moving away with code of presenting budget on last day of february to first day

→ Getting away with spliting of planned

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and non-planned expenditure

→ stress on performance budgeting and frequent reviews.

These reforms have led to better management of expenditure as

→ It is a step to revive railways which can invest ₹10,000 crore annually in it than allocating it to government.

→ Its presentation on first day gave benefit of detailed discussion and reduction of financial crunch period post 31-march

→ By not splitting expenditure, feeling of worthless expense done away with

→ stress on performance led to greater accountability, transparency and efficacy.

→ Notion of top to bottom expenditure, periodic

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reviews led to pro people centric budget.

Provided this, still some issues need to be addressed

- Prudent economic assumptions without real time analysis.
- Lack of commitment to meet budgetary deadlines
- Issue of huge unaccounted Non-budgetary borrowings.
- Concern of breach of fiscal deficit under FRBM act limit of 40% and 20% for centre and states by 2024-25
- Authenticity of data collected one month early (28 to 01 february)

Concerns need to be addressed by taking review of OECD budgetary framework as a way forward.

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13. For India to create a 'future ready' railway system, it must harness innovation and resource efficiency. Discuss the statement in the context of the measures enlisted in the National Rail Plan 2030. (250 words) 15

भारत को 'फ्यूचर रेडी' रेलवे प्रणाली के सृजन हेतु, नवाचार और संसाधन दक्षता का उपयोग करना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय रेल योजना 2030 में सूचीबद्ध उपायों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

With daily 13000 passenger and 9000 freight trains running on the track, Indian railways are forth largest rail network of the world.

Indian railways suffer from outdated trains, technologies and huge operational costs. In this regard, National Rail Plan 2030 has been brought out to make railways future ready by harnessing innovation and resource efficiency. This is in context of following stated measures

→ It promotes private investment in the railway sector to boost innovation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

→ Mission attracts FDI to country to invest in rail sector

→ It aims to convert all narrow gauges to broad gauges and meter gauges by 2030

→ It has brought out initiative of promotion of clone train concept to meet growing demands.

→ It promotes biotoilets in railways to ensure hygiene and environmental soundness.

→ Mission promotes safety of passengers by removing all rail-road crossings

→ Aim to destress already stressed 60% routes by laying down more routes.

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→ Mission supports setting of a dedicated railway authority to look into functioning and operability of railways.

→ Mission also promotes setting up of more rail stations to connect hereto unconnected regions.

→ Stress is also laid to enhance recruitment to Indian railway management services.

Recommendations of Anil Kakodkar and Bibek Debroy committee may be further considered to modernize this sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Discuss the significance of technology in the Indian agricultural sector. Also, state the challenges in realising its potential to improve agricultural efficiency and increase the income of the farmers. (250 words) 15

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, कृषि दक्षता में सुधार और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की इसकी क्षमता का उपयोग करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Indian agricultural sector employs 46% of the population and contribute to about 17% of GDP. Yet it is the most backward sector of economy.

Emerging technologies like weather app - Mausam, call centres, initiatives like e-choupal, modernized tools like threshers, harvesters, tractors etc are being used now-a-days in Indian agricultural sector. It has following significance -

→ Increase the yield of crops (eg - GM seeds)

→ Protect crops from weather extremities by early warning.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Help farmer to earn best for his hardwork (e-NAM)

→ Make agricultural sector eco-friendly (ZBNF)

→ Save time and labour cost (automatic harvesting)

→ Also a means of giving awareness to farmers about latest agri technqies (eg - Farmopedia)

But realisation of this potential to improve agricultural efficiency and increase of income of farmers is associated with challenges like -

→ Limited awareness of farmers to digital world.

→ Lack of affordability (only 2 of 10 farmers have smart phones).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Financial constrain in acquiring tractors, threshers etc.
- High cost of GM seeds, fertilizers etc
- Lesser number of extension workers (1800) also lead to limited knowledge of farmers
- Centres like soil health institutions not present in all villages.

Agricultural security is essential to realise UNSDG 1, 2. Due steps by dialogue, debate, development are essential in this direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the digital transformation in the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India, several challenges still remain. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to address them. (250 words) 15

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) में डिजिटल रूपांतरण के बावजूद, अभी भी अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके समाधान हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Public distribution system (PDS) was started in 1960's to give affordable, quality grains to people to address the concern of poverty and hunger. It is step to address UNSDG 01, 02.

Very recently, PDS has been digitalized and this enable swift countrywide access to ration. But still several challenges remain.

→ Problem of accessibility of fast internet especially in rural areas.

→ Lack of authentication due to mismatch of fingerprints especially in manual

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workers led to deprivation of ration.

→ Technical knowledge lacunae to distribution agents

→ Concern of fake accounts, duplicacy etc still remains.

→ Grain theft during transporation and storage still persistant.

→ Man power shortage in India.

To address these concerns, following suggestions are there.

→ Accessibility can be addressed by promotion of programmes like Cyber gram, wifi hotspots etc

→ Fingerprint mismatch may be overcomed by using Iris scans or facial recognition as a substitute

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Technological drive like Digiakshara yojana to create digitally equipped manpower.

→ Technological awareness to distributors by organising literacy drives.

→ Concern of fake accounts to be addressed by aadhar authentication of all beneficiaries.

→ Checking grain theft through use of GPS technology.

PDS is a ways to realise right to food under article 21 and above suggestions may be supplemented with Shanta Kumar committee recommendations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss the various concerns that exist with regard to fuel efficiency regulations for vehicles in India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारत में वाहनों के लिए ईंधन दक्षता विनियमों के संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Fuel efficiency is related to the amount of energy supplied upon complete combustion of given quantity of fuel. It is related to calorific value of fuel.

Current fuel efficiency regulations in India include blending limit of 20% for petrol and 10% for diesel and shift from BS IV to BS VI from 2020.

Such regulations are associated with concerns like -

→ Lack of dedicated authority to oversight and over-review the implementation of fuel-efficiency regulations.

→ Standards very lax and no match to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

globally accepted level.

→ Faulty and outdated methods of detecting and checking fuel efficiency standard.

→ Haphazard notification of regulations without consultation with stakeholders - be it people or industries

→ No incentives to accept and update existing technologies to meet fuel efficiency requirements.

To address these concerns, following measures may be taken

→ Set up a dedicated body under Ministry of Environment to see regulation and its implementation.

→ Update standards as per WHO's latest

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air quality levels.

→ Update checking facility by technological import

→ Thorough consultation with all stakeholders is the key.

→ Setting up a grievance redressal body to address concerns of industries and people regarding updated fuel efficiency regulations.

With energy sector being largest contributor of green house gases, these norms need to be harmonised in line of clean and green India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Urban fire is becoming a serious cause of concern in Indian cities. In this context, highlight the major causes behind urban fires in India. What steps can be taken to build robust fire resilience in Indian cities? (250 words) 15

शहरी आग (अर्बन फायर) भारतीय शहरों में चिंता का एक गंभीर कारण बनती जा रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी आग के प्रमुख कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारतीय शहरों में मजबूत अग्नि रोधी क्षमता के निर्माण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Urban fires refers to outbreak of fire events in urban buildings, infrastructure units etc. It has emerged as a novel disaster today.

Incidents of fire at housing complex in Anaj Mandi of Delhi, Lakshmi nagar fires etc indicate growing threat of urban fires. This lead to huge toll of life, distruction of ~~faculty~~ property, contributing to environmental pollution etc.

They are becoming a cause of concern in Indian cities due to

+ High population density of cities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Frequent violation of building codes in India

→ Infrequent building audits in country.

Causes behind urban fires

→ Non-obedience to building codes

→ Conversion of residential complexes to commercial units

→ Reckless attitude and no proper safety audits

→ Lack of awareness among people as well as labourers

→ Old wires, congested street poles prone to lightening and short-circuit are other reasons.

Steps that can be taken

→ Strict implementation of Building Codes of BIS.

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→ Mandatory NOC for each building - whether residential or commercial from municipal authority

→ Surprise visits, inspections to be promoted.

→ Hefty fines and 30 days jail period for violators of norms as a deterrence.

→ Mock drills and safety messages to the public

→ Periodic renewal of old wires to reduce short circuit incidents.

Considering the fact that by 2030, 42% of population would reside in urban areas, urban fire control would be urgent step to meet safety and growth of country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Drones in border areas present a serious threat for border management in India. Elaborate. Also, discuss the different measures taken to regulate the use of drones in India. (250 words) 15

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ड्रोन, भारत में सीमा प्रबंधन के समक्ष एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करते हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में ड्रोन के उपयोग को विनियमित करने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Drones are unmanned aerial vehicles which are controlled by a remote agency secretly or for purpose like goods delivery, entertainment etc. In India, they are regulated by Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Incident of drone dropping heroin on Jammu border presents an example of how drone can be a serious threat for borders management in India. This is because

→ They can be used to deliver drugs and promote extremism

→ They can be used to deliver weapons

→ They can be used to deliver fake currency.

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→ They may also be used for surveillance by enemy nation

→ Occassionally, they may be used for warfare also
(Drone attack at Indian airforce base at Jammu)

Considering the emerging threat of drone warfare, Indian government has brought following measures to regulate use of drones in India.

→ Draft drone rules have been brought to classify drones as small, medium, large, micro, nano etc

→ Registration of each and every drone under operation in country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Giving drone license to only those who have qualified 10th or equivalent exam.

→ Limiting the registration age to 18 to 65 years to prevent misuse of drones

→ Renewal of registration licence after fixed time interval.

These steps along with defence structures like Anti-drone system of DRDO are based to make drone-use more user friendly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite a global framework to prevent weaponization of space, it has been increasing in the recent times. Discuss. Also, give an account of the implications of space weaponization. (250 words) 15

अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण को रोकने के लिए एक वैश्विक ढांचा होने के बावजूद, हाल के दिनों में इसमें वृद्धि हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, अंतरिक्ष के शस्त्रीकरण के निहितार्थों का विवरण दीजिए।

Space has been regarded as a global resource to be used for the welfare and benefit of all humanity with no intent of using it for self motives.

Global framework to prevent weaponization of space is present in form of Outer Space Treaty of 1969. It is a consensus built treaty that aims to use space for upliftment of humans from misery. Although not stated explicitely regarding weaponizations, it promote friendly and peaceful use of space.

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Despite this treaty, weaponization of space is continuing eg - deployment of anti-satellite weapons by USA, Russia, China, India are an example of it.

Similarly technologies like satellite Signal Jammers are also associated with it.

Many reasons could be spotted for this increase

→ Thrust of getting superiority and dominance

→ Increased modernization and R&D

→ Greater rivalry etc are some of them.

Implications of space weaponization

→ will promote an arm race among nations

→ will lead to spread of mistrust among nations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ can lead to huge loss of life and property.

→ concern of economic failure (every weapon theft from plate of unfed child)

→ can lead to concern of space debris and Kessler syndrome.

→ may give back way to nuclear deterrance.

Organizations like UNO

should come up with collective, binding agreement to prevent weaponization of space for welfare of humanity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What do you understand by a bio-economy? Highlight the role that the National Biotechnology Development Strategy 2021-2025 can play in creating a robust bio-economy in India. **(250 words) 15**

बायो-इकोनॉमी (जैव-अर्थव्यवस्था) से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में एक मजबूत बायो-इकोनॉमी के सृजन में राष्ट्रीय जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विकास रणनीति 2021-2025 द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Bio-economy refers to the integration of biological organisms in the production, processing and development of materials that are in sync with the economic development.

Being one of the biodiverse nations of world, a robust bio-economy can have multiple benefits for India and in this direction National Biodiversity Development Strategy 2021-25 is vital.

It serves following important roles →

→ It would provide affordable and accessible products and technologies to all.

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→ It would play a vital role in development of capacity and production of superior man power

→ The strategy aims to enhance the competition among people to foster positive growth in the sector

→ It would also promote knowledge and expertise sharing among people and groups.

→ It would also help to uplift society and promote economic development of people (eg - Biotechkisan initiative and upliftment of farmers)

→ It would also promote sectors like gene therapy, gene editing etc.

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considering global concerns of unsustainability, climate concerns, rising consumerism; this mission is a right step towards inclusive and pro-poor development in India.